26) Hypothermia- A low body temperature, below 95 degrees measured rectally.

27) Oral Temperatures- Are taken in the mouth. This is usually the most common, convenient and comfortable method of obtaining a temperature.

28) Palpation- technique used to feel the texture, size, consistency, and location of parts of the body with the hands.

29) Percussion- technique of tapping with the finger tips to evaluate size, borders, and consistency of internal structures of the body.

30) pulse- Pressure of the blood felt against the wall of an artery as the heart contracts or beats.

31) pulse deficit- the difference between the rate of an apical pulse and the rate of an radial pulse

32) pulse pressure- the difference between systolic and diastolic blood pressure

33) pupil- the black center of the eye

34) radial pulse- the pulse felt at the wrist

35) rate- number per minute, as with pulse and respiration counts

36) reactivity- In the pupil of the eyes, reacting to light by changing size

37) Rectal Temperature- are taken in the rectum and is the most accurate of all methods

38) respiration- the process of taking in oxygen (02) and expelling carbon dioxide (c02) from the lungs and respiratory tract

39) Rhythm- referring to regularity; regular or irregular

40) Sign- An indication of a patients condition that is objective, or can be observed by another person; an indication that can be seen heard, smelled or felt by the medical practioner.

41) Sphygmomanometer- instrument calibrated for measuring blood pressure in millimeters

42) Stethoscope- instrument used for listening to internal body sounds.

43) symptom- indication of a patients condition that cannot be observed by another person but rather its subjective, or felt and reported by the patient

44) systolic blood pressure- pressure created in the arteries by he blood during ventricular contraction

45) Tachycardia- fast, or rapid, heartbeat (usually more than 100 beats per minute in an adult)

46) Tachypnea- respiratory rate above 25 respirations per minute

47) Temperature- balance between heat lost an heat produced by the body

48) Thermometer- instrument used to measure temperature

49) Tympanic thermometers- are specialized electronic thermometers that record the aural temperature in the ear

50) vital signs- outward signs of what is going on inside the body, including respiration; pulse; skin color, temperature, and condition (plus capillary refill in infants and children) ; pupils and blood pressure